PATHFINDER

A NEWS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS — PUBLISHED AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 21, 1939

Balloons Tell a Weather Story

(See Page 12)

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READERS WRITE

"What the Heck is Philosoty?"

In your description of Philip Musica (F. Donald Coster), you speak of "Philosoty at breast. Philosity at thighs" (PATHFINDER, Dec. 31). What does philosoty mean? . . .

Mrs. M. E. Wilcox

Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

What the heck is "philosoty"?

A. F. Titus

Bay Pines, Fla.

["Philosoty" and "philosity" were a desk sergeant's misspellings of "pilosity," meaning hairiness, in the 1909-10 New York City police records, from which PATHFINDER quoted verbatim.—Ed.]

Republicans and Progress

In "Readers Write," Dec. 31, H. F. Pickens repeats the statement that progress in this country has been due to Republican rule. He does not say what he means by progress. There are two kinds of progress, namely industrial and political. In spite of the Republican party, there has been immense advance in the field of mechanical inventions. In the sphere of politics, however, there has been little improvement; in fact, during more than 50 years of almost uninterrupted Republican rule, we got into the mess that we were in at the inception of the New Deal.

Joseph Manlet

Cleveland Heights, O.

* * *

I notice that Mr. H. F. Pickens . . . mentions the wonderful progress this country made under conservative leadership since the Civil war. There are, however, a few things that occurred during this age of progress that he failed to mention. First, we will mention the reconstruction era, during which southern states were systematically robbed and plundered by a horde of Republican carpet-baggers from the north. Next, he forgets to mention the "Credit Mobilier" scandals of the late 60s, which smirched at least half the Republican members of Congress and kept whitewashing committees in almost constant session. Third, he forgot to mention the great Republican depression which started the panic of March, 1873, and continued with varying ups and downs, mostly downs, until the influx of gold from the Klondike brought it to an end in 1898 . . . Yes, we made wonderful progress those days but what a price we paid for it. He is right about this seeming to end in 1933. It did. The bread lines have vanished; the banks have stopped failing, and if one does fail, you are sure of getting your money; children no longer go barefoot because there is no money to buy shoes . . .

E. L. Horton

Trumansburg, N. Y.

The Bible: Cover, Marathon

I was glad to see "The Book of a Thousand Tongues" shown on the front cover of PATHFINDER, Dec. 24. If we had more such illustrations, it might help mankind to "look up and beyond" instead of planning to wear gas masks.

M. A. Welsh

Hollywood, Cal.

* * *

In your issue of Dec. 24, you told of a Bible marathon which Dr. Poling conducted in his church in Philadelphia recently. I wonder if you would be interested in knowing of a similar event that occurred in our town of less than 2,000. Floyd S. Smith, minister of the Christian Church here, planned the Bible reading for a week day early in June. He began the reading at 5 a. m. and it was finished about 10:30 p. m. Some interested persons "sponsored" each two-hour period. Each such sponsor had a list of the chapters to be read during this time and the names of the people to do the reading, each reader reading approximately 15 minutes. The interest was so great that people came from other churches asking to have a part in it . . . It was the first time any such thing had been attempted here, though Mr. Smith got the idea from another such "marathon."

Mrs. Ray Kelly

Stafford, Kan.

Sympathy for the Bald

I have just read an article in your publication of Dec. 31 under the title "Names," concerning a request made to bald Henry H. Curran, Deputy Mayor of New York City, asking his help in "a drive against baldness" for the "good of mankind" . . . I believe most bald men might be listed as helpless creatures and are more to be pitied than censured . . . I am very much in sympathy with Mr. Curran and feel that a little righteous indignation is justifiable, such as his protest: "Why not be bald? Pity the poor bald-headed man . . . Don't put on a drive against him."

Mrs. Martha Thompson

Lima, O.

"Shovel Leaners" and Pioneers

May I suggest that you write an editorial entitled "Sturdy Pioneers vs. Shovel Leaners," in which you point out a few facts, namely: In prior depressions, called hard times or panics, the dispossessed and unemployed moved west to homestead new territory. This group that became "sturdy pioneers" are the very same type who today are called "shovel leaners." The reason they are "shovel leaners" instead of becoming "sturdy pioneers" is that there is no more land to "pioneer" to. We are descendants of "sturdy pioneers" who would be "shovel leaners" today, so I think we had better quit poking fun at them . . . We poke fun at our own ancestors' characters when we poke fun at "shovel leaners."

(Rev.) H. Oscar Stevens

Dillsboro, Ind.

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Christmas Editorial, Santa Claus

Your editorial in the Dec. 24 issue of PATHFINDER entitled "Now at Christmas" strikes me as one of the most beautiful and at the same time masterful expressions of Christian thought and belief it has ever been my pleasure to read. I am inspired not only to agree wholeheartedly with the sentiments so well expressed, but also to add that the true Christian spirit should be one of benevolence and humility . . .

G. B. Heckel, Jr.

Associate Editor
Drugs, Oils and Paints Magazine
Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

In Readers Write of Dec. 31, Mr. W. M. Emerson places himself on record as saying something that sounds worse than foolish when he states: "The belief in Santa Claus is . . . to my mind, the foundation of all religious instruction." I fully appreciate the commendable virtues embodied in the Bishop of Myra; however, that is no valid reason why Christ, the son of God, should be pushed into the shadows and a mere man exalted and Christmas thus paganized. From Ripley's column I quote: "Saint Nicholas, whom we know as Santa Claus, is a patron saint and protector of many picaresque (shady) vocations. Among others—thieves and gangsters . . ."

(Rev.) Eric W. Johnson

Evangelical Free Church
Radisson, Wis.

* * *

In regard to "Lock Up Every Santa Claus . . .", I wonder that it didn't ever occur to the writer that the half-dozen Santas seen in as many blocks might be helpers of the real Santa Claus. My three-year-old son explained this to me when he said: "They are not real, only Santa's helpers."

Mrs. Frances Roberts

Milton, Mass.

Bouquets

I used your article on "White Plague" (PATHFINDER, Nov. 26) and won first prize in a high school speaking contest—enough to subscribe to PATHFINDER another year. You have a fine magazine on current topics.

W. B. Morgan

Christiansburg, Va.

* * *

We have subscribed to PATHFINDER many years and think that it is immeasurably better now than ever before. Especially do we enjoy your editorials . . .

Mrs. I. G. Davis

San Marcos, Cal.

* * *

I would like to add a word of appreciation for the sound, logical and independent news presentation of PATHFINDER.

Jack Morshead

Sacramento, Cal.

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PATHFINDER

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UKRAINE—

Fate, Says Hitler, Seems to Beckon Him Thither

Relish: Saar
Aperitif: Rhineland, 1936
Duck Soup: Austria.
Fish: Czechoslovakia.
Salad: Rumania (?)
Roast: Soviet Ukraine.

TO THE political prophet as well as to the wisecracker, Nazi Germany's foreign policy since the advent of Hitler six years ago resembles a menu. The names and sequence of the dishes are not yet fully known, but they can be guessed—for the cookbook was written 15 years ago.

At that time, Hitler had just attempted to seize power in Munich. His attempt had been frustrated by the bullets of the State police. Jailed for nine months in a comfortable room whose windows looked down on the quaint Bavarian town of Landsberg, Hitler began to write his autobiography.

Nine years later Hitler was to be Germany's dictator absolute. In 1924 he dictated only to his friend Rudolf Hess. While Hess clattered away at the typewriter, Hitler paced the floor and poured out his dreams of power. He saw in his mind's eye a new German Empire, dominating Europe and perhaps other continents as well. On page 153 of *Mein Kampf*, his recipe for empire is recorded:

> For Germany, the only possibility of carrying out a sound expansion policy would be in acquiring new land in Europe proper . . . A colonial program would only lead to bitter conflict which would be more profitably fought for land on the home continent.
>
> Such a resolve certainly demands general sacrifices . . . We must clearly understand that the goal can be won only by conflict and we must therefore face, calmly and in readiness, the prospect of armed clash . . .
>
> He who wants new land in Europe must probably win it at the expense of Russia . . .

Because Hitler dictated these words in 1924, every healthy German boy knows how to throw a hand grenade. Because of *Mein Kampf*, page 153, the German housewife is permitted only a quarter-pound of butter a week. Because of a jailed revolutionist's dream of empire conceived 15 years ago, Czech and Hungarian armies last week were bombarding each other across their common frontier (see page 9), the Prime Minister of Great Britain was in Rome for a conference with the Premier of Italy (see page 8), and the President of the United States was writing a special message to Congress on national defense (see page 4).

In the world of 1939, a knowledge of the ambitions expressed in *Mein Kampf* is as necessary to political literacy as a knowledge of the alphabet is necessary to a child learning to read. All the signs of the last six years indicate that Hitler's goal is the Ukraine.

Unfortunately for the Ukrainians, Their Rich Land Is Like a Very Beautiful Woman

BLACK EARTH: In the southwest corner of the Soviet Union, east of Poland and Rumania and north of the Black Sea, lie the 165,000 square miles of the Ukraine Republic. One of 11 so-called "autonomous republics" of the U. S. S. R., the Ukraine produces most of the wheat, 70 per cent of the tobacco, 80 per cent of the sugar beets, and one-third of the livestock of all Russia. It also produces corn, rye, potatoes, sunflower seeds, and big, green watermelons.

Four great rivers water the Ukraine: the Dniester, the Bug, the Dnieper, and the Donetz. In the Donetz basin are mines which yield 70 per cent of Russia's iron, 75 per cent of her coal, and huge stores of salt and manganese. On the Dnieper is the largest hydroelectric dam in Europe.

To the traveler who takes a jolting Russian railroad train from Moscow to the Black Sea, Ukraina means 350 miles of extreme boredom. Emerging from forests, the train crawls across an immense, treeless plateau. Empty except for an occasional tractor, the Ukrainian steppes roll away to meet the horizon. Here is Russia's granary, a region nearly as big as France plus Italy plus England. Its soil is known as *chornozem*, black earth. It is the most fertile soil in Europe. It makes the Ukraine one of the richest farmlands on the earth's surface.

Because of its great natural wealth and the ease with which it can be invaded, the Ukraine has known many wars. From the ninth to the thirteenth centuries it was an independent state with its capital at Kiev. In 1240 came Mongol horsemen; in 1320, armies of Lithuanians. In 1386 King Jagiello of Lithuania married Queen Yadviga of Poland and the Ukraine became a unit in the combined empire. Three hundred years later this unit was absorbed by Russia.

BIRTH: The story of the rise of Ukrainian nationalism parallels nationalism's story elsewhere. The French Revolution started it, the revolutions of 1848 gave it impetus, and it found a voice in literature. Peasant-born Taras Schevenko (1814-1861) crystallized in his poetry the Ukraine's new patriotism.

The new patriotism's first aim was to convince Europe that Rusiny, Rusnats, Ruthenians, and Little Russians, however called, were all one race—Ukrainians (literally, "citizens of the borderland")—and that they formed as distinct a branch of the Slav family as the Poles, the Czechs, or the Russians themselves. This claim, Russia was not willing to admit. In 1861 the Russian Minister of Interior sent an order to the Minister of Public Instruction: "Order 394—There never has existed, there does not exist, and there never can exist a Little Russian language and nationality."

Though Order 394 was obediently

transmitted to all the schools of the Ukraine, Ukrainian nationalism kept on getting hotter. By 1878 it was so hot that the Czar felt it necessary to forbid by ukase the use of the written Ukrainian language. The ukase, canceled in 1905 but revived during the World war, brought Ukraine to a patriotic boiling point.

When the Russian Empire collapsed in March, 1917, Ukrainians were the first of the empire's subject races to organize their own government. A Ukrainian National Congress meeting at Kiev put itself on record as favoring self-rule within the Russian Republic. When the Republic fell by a Bolshevist coup d'etat, Ukraina declared herself a sovereign state.

Unfortunately for the Ukrainians, their rich land is like a very beautiful woman—too tempting and too defenseless not to awaken desire in those who gaze upon her. A Bolshevist army marched in and was ousted by a German army, which in turn was ousted by a domestic dictatorship under an ex-schoolmaster named Petlura. Then followed, in rapid succession: a short war with Poland; a Bolshevist revolution; a war in which Petlura allied with Poland to fight Russia; another Soviet regime; an invasion by a White Russian army; a Soviet resurgence; a Polish invasion; and finally, in late 1920, "autonomy" under the U. S. S. R.

In this confused and tragic chronicle, the most remarkable fact is that Ukraina survived at all. With almost superhuman resistance to suffering, the peasant population withstood the raids of four armies and countless bandit bands. With the same stoicism, hundreds of thousands of Ukraine peasants starved to death in 1933 rather than surrender their farm produce to the Soviets. Democratic, cautious, intensely individualistic, the Ukrainian peasant is a hard nut to crack. That he is far from converted to Communism, the number of Soviet treason trials in the Ukraine would seem to prove.

Today in eastern Europe there are as many Ukrainians as England has Englishmen—about 38,000,000. Four millions live in Poland, 2,000,000 more in Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia, the rest under Soviet rule. Except for the Hindus, the Ukrainians are the largest homogeneous group in the world without a government of its own.

It is upon this grievance that Hitler counts in mapping his drive to the east. He counts also upon the help of 500,000 Germans living in the Ukraine, and 500,000 more along the Volga. First invited to colonize Russia's steppes by the Empress Catherine II in 1763, invited again by Czar Alexander I in 1803, Russia's German colonists have preserved their nationality almost intact. In the Ukraine are prosperous settlements where the street names all end in *Strasse* and where scarcely a Russian word is spoken. During the World war most Ukraine Germans observed a strict neutrality. After 20

(Continued on page 20)

THE NATIONAL SCENE

President: Heavy Work

Heavily loaded with official duties, President Roosevelt last week was hard-pressed. But by sending out three important messages, announcing numerous appointments and making two significant assignments, he was well abreast of his program before the week was out.

• *Messages:* Two of his messages—one on the budget, the other requesting a WPA deficiency appropriation—went to Congress (see page 5). The third—his annual Jackson Day speech—was directed at the Democratic party.

The latter speech was delivered before 1,200 high party office-holders and supporters at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington's swank Mayflower Hotel. Broadcast to similar gatherings throughout the nation, it was essentially a plea for all "real" Democrats to unite behind New Deal objectives.

International

F. D. R. III: Too Big for Grandpa's Dress

Dissension leading to a "do nothing" attitude, he warned, would end in public repudiation of the party in 1940. But that the united party must be kept liberal was made plain by an invitation. The invitation was for conservative Democratic "tweedledums," who do not wish to embrace the New Deal philosophy, to join openly with conservative Republican "tweedledees."

While these messages went out, reports on world reaction to his opening message to Congress came in. Abroad, democracies hailed his attack on the dictators as strengthening democratic resistance, while totalitarian states bitterly criticized it as an "oration of hate." Particularly significant was an almost unprecedented statement commending it from Britain's Prime Minister Chamberlain, who has been retreating before the dictators in the name of "appeasement." At home, the message was generally well-received except in two respects: in Congress last week, the hint of economic "sanctions" and the firm defense of "deficit" spending met opposition.

• *Appointments:* Outstanding Presidential appointment of the week was that lifting renowned Felix Frankfurter (see page 16) from a Harvard law professorship to the Supreme Court vacancy left by the death of Associate Justice Benjamin Cardozo. A liberal, Frankfurter's appointment came as a surprise because rumors held that a westerner had the inside track for the post. Nevertheless, little opposition to his confirmation by the Senate was expected (see page 5).

At the same time, the President named James P. Pope, former New Deal Democratic Senator of Idaho, as a member of the TVA's board of directors. Defeated in the Idaho primaries last fall, Pope will complete the unexpired term of Arthur E. Morgan, former TVA chairman, who was dismissed by the President.

• *Assignments:* For his two new Cabinet appointees, Attorney General Frank Murphy and Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, the President found big tasks. On the basis of charges made in its report to Congress by the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, Murphy was put in charge of a Justice Department investigation of alleged violations of Federal criminal statutes by U. S. Communist, Fascist and Nazi organizations. In some quarters, this was interpreted as a weakening of Presidential antagonism to the Dies investigation, in others as an indication that he was trying to forestall continuation of the Dies investigation.

More difficult, Hopkins' reported assignment was (1) to settle the knotty dispute between the two warring factions of labor, the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., and (2) to get from business men suggestions as to how the National Labor Relations Act might be made more satisfactory to them. Thus, it seemed to some that the President hoped to strengthen Hopkins in his fight for confirmation in the Senate (see page 5).

Chief sidelight of the President's week was the christening of his 6-month-old grandson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, 3rd, whose parents are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and the former Ethel duPont (see cut). In an Episcopal ceremony, the christening took place before President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the parents, the President's mother, and the godparents. Part of the ceremony followed family custom: little Franklin wore the family charm, which adorned the President, his children and most of his other grandchildren at their baptisms. But the family christening robe, said to be nearly 100 years old, was not

used. Little Franklin, too big to wear the dress his grandfather had worn, wore a new dress instead.

Congress: Weighty Items

Hitting full stride, Congress plunged last week into consideration of four weighty matters—the budget for fiscal 1940, relief, defense, and major Presidential appointments.

BUDGET: From the White House came formal notice of the Administration's financial plans for the next fiscal year (1939-40). The President's budget message envisioned a Federal outlay of $8,995,000,000, half a billion below this year's anticipated $9,492,000,000 but still the second greatest in the nation's peace-time history.

With Treasury revenues next year estimated at $5,669,000,000, the budget would leave a net deficit of $3,326,000,000 and shoot the public debt to an all-time high of $44,458,000,000—only half a billion dollars under the legal limit now placed on the total the Federal government may owe. Since the possibility of unforeseen expenditures made this working margin uncomfortably slim, it was generally supposed that Roosevelt would soon ask Congress to increase the statutory debt limit.† The projected 1940 deficit would be second only to those of 1936 and 1939. Chief budget items were $2,300,000,000 for relief and recovery spending and an undetailed defense outlay set at $1,319,558,000.

Despite the staggering figures in his message, the President stoutly defended his spending policies. "Not a cent" of the taxpayers' money had been wasted, he declared, but had been spent instead for "permanent, tangible additions to our national wealth" or "conservation of our resources."

RELIEF: Along with his financial statement for 1940, President Roosevelt sent to Capitol Hill his special message on unemployment relief. To provide WPA jobs for from 2,700,000 to 3,000,000 jobless until the 1939 fiscal year ends next June 30, he asked a deficiency appropriation of $875,000,000—nearly a full third more than had been expected. The President said he recognized the desire of Congress to reassert its control over relief spending, but asked that such plans be delayed until the appropriations for fiscal 1940 were made, so that hasty action would not disjoint the delicate functioning of work relief at this time.

No sooner had it appeared than the relief message bore the fruit of revolt. In the House, a deficiency appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. Clifton A. Woodrum, Virginia Democrat, quickly pared the requested amount by $150,000,000. Although WPA officials declared that the cut would kill relief for half a million jobless, it seemed likely that the reduced amount would be approved eventually by the full House.

† Last May for the first time, an act of Congress placed a limit of 45 billion dollars on the total public debt of the Federal government.

International

Ambassador Bullitt Made Dire Predictions

In the Senate the rebellion took a different form. There Senator James Byrnes, South Carolina Democrat, gathered his special committee on unemployment to begin work on a formula which, when inserted in relief appropriations, would end executive discretion in parceling out relief funds among the states. Although this was precisely what the President had asked to have postponed, there were signs that the senators would seek to tack the formula onto the deficiency appropriation.

DEFENSE: Awaiting the President's special message on defense plans before buckling down to work on that problem, the joint Congressional Committee on Military Affairs surprised everybody by meeting in an extraordinary secret session to hear a pair of diplomatic experts. They were Ambassador to England Joseph P. Kennedy and Ambassador to France William C. Bullitt, both on leave, who interrupted Florida vacations to fly to Washington.

According to reports that leaked from behind the closed doors, the two Ambassadors painted a gloomy picture of European conditions. Bullitt was said to have made especially dire predictions about a fresh crisis and possible war next spring, either from a German invasion of the Ukraine (see page 3) or an Italian attack on French colonial possessions.

APPOINTMENTS: From a list of 159 Presidential appointments, Congress picked the three most important to consider first—those of Harry Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce, Frank Murphy as Attorney General, and Felix Frankfurter as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (see page 16).

Hopkins, vulnerable as the ex-head of WPA, took a severe grilling from the Senate Commerce Committee, headed by Senator Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina Democrat and the Secretary's political and personal foe. In a packed committee room, Hopkins defended his relief administration, declared that he was familiar with business problems from personal experience and said he was sure he could fill the duties of the Commerce post "well." Though he minimized charges of politics in relief, he admitted two "mistakes": (1) he himself should not have made political speeches as WPA Administrator, and (2) because of political activity in the last campaign, WPA officials in Kentucky should have been "pitched out on their ears." In the presence of newspaper columnists who printed the quotation, Hopkins vigorously denied that he had ever said "we'll spend and spend, and tax and tax, and elect and elect."

Murphy, to his own surprise as well as to the surprise of others, was unanimously approved by a Senate judiciary subcommittee, which seemed to make his confirmation without hearings a certainty.

Frankfurter's fitness for the Court was considered by another judiciary subcommittee, which spent most of its time listening to small-fry witnesses whose testimony sometimes bordered on the ludicrous. On more than one occasion, witnesses stirred the committee's wrath by pointedly referring to the fact that the appointee was a Jew. After this had gone on for two days, Frankfurter decided to appear and answer his critics personally.

Red Tape Report

In 1937, the head of a big dairy products corporation told his stockholders that the company had spent a million dollars in a single year in filling out 75,000 government tax returns, reports and questionnaires.

In the same year, a manufacturing firm had to make 87,000 tax returns.

Also in 1937, a company with 39,000 wholesale and retail branches had to make separate reports on each unit.

Last spring, voicing concern over the "large number of statistical reports which Federal agencies are requiring from business and industry," President Roosevelt named a special committee to study how Washington might cut down on statistical red tape. Last week, the committee filed its findings with the President. Through its chairman, Stuart A. Rice of the Central Statistical Board, it reported these facts among others:

- In 1937 the Federal government's demands for information from businesses and individuals hit the towering total of 135½ million questionnaires.
- Although the various agencies undoubtedly needed the facts they requested, there was a "substantial amount of unnecessary duplication" which was troublesome and expensive to both government and business.
- Typical of the situation is the fact that "a very large proportion of all employers are called upon four separate times to report the individual earnings of a substantial number of

their employees during a given time period" and that "in a number of lines of business, a concern's total payroll in a given period may be reported in as many as 12 different Federal forms."

The committee had definite ideas on what should be done to snip away some of the red tape. Above all, it said, a statistical coordinating agency should be created with sufficient powers and funds to weed out existing duplications and to prevent them in the future. Under its direction, facts needed by more than one Federal agency would be gathered collectively and shared; nobody would be compelled to give Washington the same information over and over again.

Yacht Squabble

July 27, Washington—Miss Renn and her guests had party on the *Eala*.

Aug. 17, Washington—Making ready for party. Party of Mrs. Roper and seven guests boarded vessel 3 p. m., arriving Colonial Beach 5:50 p. m., Aug. 18. Returned to Washington, where party left vessel 3 p. m., 19th.

Sept. 22, Washington—Secretary Roper and party boarded *Eala* at 12:15 p. m. Sailed to Georgetown channel to attend races.

In these terse excerpts from the 1934 log of the 85-foot government launch *Eala*, Washington saw last week the seeds of a possible government scandal. They had been tacked onto his bulky annual report to Congress by acting Comptroller General Richard N. Elliott as documentary evidence that ex-Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, his family and his subordinates had used the ship for "unauthorized" pleasure jaunts.

Specifically, Elliott claimed that the *Eala*, property of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Marine Inspection & Navigation, had been operated during six months of 1934 almost exclusively for private parties. On some occasions, he said, the vessel had been removed from regular duties to accommodate Roper's friends. In some instances, "such items as Poland water, flowers, cigars, cigarettes, etc., purchased for members of the parties, were vouchered for as paint, provisions or supplies and were paid from the appropriation" of the Bureau. Of $19,733 spent on the boat in the six-month period, the Comptroller insisted, at least $9,506 was improperly charged to the government.

Roper, who resigned his Commerce post only last month, was quick to answer these accusations. Elliott's statements, he declared, were "based on half truths and therefore indistinguishable from a deliberate lie." The real facts, said Roper, were that the practices complained of dated back to the Hoover administration, and that he himself had ended misuse of Commerce ships when he discovered it.

"It is indeed unfortunate," added the 72-year-old southerner bitterly, "that an individual accidentally occupying

U. & U. from International

Elliott Stuck to His Charges

a high public office should so obviously reflect his political spleen . . ."

This was a broad hint that Elliott was seeking through sensational charges to preserve the job which fell to him by succession in 1936. The New Deal's reorganization bill would abolish the Comptroller General's office, and Elliott, a Republican, has been fighting to maintain it. The same day that Roper made this suggestion, Elliott published charges of financial irregularities which he said his office had uncovered in the National Guard of nine states. "Questionable transactions" by National Guard officers, he said, involved government expenditures of $176,679.

As the squabble raged, Roper's successor, Secretary Harry Hopkins, went to bat for him. He had investigated, Hopkins said in his first published statement after taking office, and found that Roper's record in the matter was "clean as a hound's tooth." When Elliott stubbornly stuck to his charges, however, several representatives began to talk of an investigation to determine whether there really had been any high-jinks in the Commerce Department.

Pennsylvania Indictment

In Pennsylvania last spring, charges of corruption were hurled at the administration of Democratic Governor George H. Earle. For eight months thereafter, the Democrat-controlled legislature held off a special grand jury investigation through passage of laws that were later ruled unconstitutional. After a three-month study during the same period, a special legislative committee (dominated by Democrats) exonerated all those named in the charges, including Earle himself.

But in mid-December, after Pennsylvania Republicans had been returned to power, a grand jury seated at Harrisburg began an independent investigation. Last week, it had indicted one of the most important officials in Earle's regime on charges of blackmail, election law violations and conspiracy. He was David L. Lawrence, $10,000-a-year secretary of the Commonwealth and chairman of the State Democratic committee.

In three separate true bills, the grand jury accused Lawrence of (1) extorting $5,000 from an official of a gravel company for election purposes; (2) failing to pass the money on to the Democratic party; (3) "unlawfully conspiring" with a Pittsburgh contractor, now dead, to "defraud and cheat" the state by selling it inferior gravel at exorbitant prices.

Said the grand jury: "If the charges made to the district attorney are true, there has existed a state of corruption among the highest officials of the state government to the extent that the very foundation of honest government is being undermined."

At his Pittsburgh home, Lawrence immediately indicated he would fight the charges. "I am not guilty," he said, "and I expect a vindication . . ."

"Mooney Wins"

In the 22 years that have dragged by since Thomas J. Mooney stepped into the "living tomb" of California's San Quentin prison as the convicted murderer of 10 persons in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing of 1916, no man has been surer of his eventual release than Mooney himself. While five successive Governors denied him pardons, while every possible judicial effort came to a dead end, while the ceaseless pleas of liberals throughout the world fell on deaf ears, the pudgy, graying prisoner stoutly maintained that "in the end, Mooney wins."

Last week, at long last, Mooney won. Discarding his number 31,921 for a prison-made pin-stripe suit, the greatest living symbol of class conflict and injustice motored 90 miles to the state capitol at Sacramento. There, before microphones, cameras and a cheering crowd of 500, Culbert Olson, first Democratic Governor of California in 44 years, gave Mooney his unconditional freedom and absolved him of all guilt in the crime for which he had paid with 22 years of his life.

When Olson asked anyone with objections to the pardon to "step forward and state to me here and now the information he desires to impart," not a voice was raised in the hush that followed his words. Yet only a short while ago, many who doubted Mooney's part in the crime fought to keep him jailed because he was a "dangerous radical."

Mooney's conviction in 1916 was a direct result of the war hysteria and labor-capitalist hatred of that time. An exponent of radicalism and violence in principle, arrogant and domineering personally, the labor leader was anathema to San Francisco conservatives. His guilt in the bombing was determined despite strong evi-

dence that he was innocent. Later, it became almost a holy cause with conservatives, although the testimony of five chief witnesses was proved to be riddled with perjury, nine of the 10 surviving jurors asked a new trial, and the judge who sentenced him called the conviction "the dirtiest job ever put over."

Of the 22-year battle for justice that followed, Mooney was not only the symbol, but the master. From his San Quentin cell, he actively directed the continual agitation for his freedom on the part of labor organizations. He directed also the legal fight which ended only last month when the U. S. Supreme Court rejected a series of final pleas for review of the case. So obsessed was he with his cause that he talked of it and of himself nearly always in the third person.

"I see Tom Mooney," he has said, "as a statue rising up, and all about its base the wreckage and refuse of his

Mooney Took His Pardon Calmly . . .

enemies, dead, broken, discredited."

Taking his pardon from Olson, who gave notice in his campaign that he would free Mooney if elected, the 54-year-old agitator showed that while prison might have dulled his former militancy, it had not changed his social and political beliefs. He intended to spend the rest of his life, he said, fighting for "a new and better social order." His first step in this direction, he added, would be to seek freedom for Warren Billings. Billings was convicted as Mooney's confederate in the still unsolved 1916 bombing, but cannot get a pardon without court sanction because of a prior conviction.

Quitting the California capitol a free man, Mooney seemed less excited by the momentous proceedings than the man who gave him his liberty. That afternoon, Olson collapsed in the midst of a speech and was hospitalized to recover from "nervous exhaustion as a result of overwork." Mooney sped in an auto cavalcade to San Francisco to begin a long series of victory celebrations and speeches. As 50,000 cheering men and women lined the pavements, he led a parade over the same route followed by the marchers he was convicted of bombing 22 years ago. With him was his wife, Rena, accused but never convicted of complicity in the crime.

As the first step in his announced intention to "fight for labor solidarity," Mooney divided between San Francisco A. F. of L. and Chicago C. I. O. strikers the $10 which he, like every prisoner, was given upon leaving San Quentin. This sum, he remarked, was "my compensation for 22 years in prison."

Spotlight on Smuggling

If Rosa Weber, a maid in the household of New York State Supreme Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer, had not over-

International

While Olson Collapsed From the Strain

heard a group of her employer's dinner guests denouncing Adolf Hitler one evening a few months ago, several seemingly unrelated things might not have happened. Rosa might not have lost her job; Mrs. Lauer might not be facing a possible prison sentence and heavy fines; George Burns and Jack Benny, radio and screen comedians, might not have been indicted as smugglers; and Albert N. Chaperau, an ex-convict, might not be heading for jail once more.

However, Rosa is said to have announced to the Lauer guests: "I love Adolf Hitler. If you don't stop talking against him, I will stop serving the dinner right now." Rosa was promptly discharged and she promptly went to U. S. customs officials to tell some things about Mrs. Lauer's gowns and jewelry. Consequences of her visit were these: (1) Chaperau, who called himself a commercial attache of the Nicaraguan Consul General and was accused of having used his self-imposed title to bring clothing and jewelry into this country under the protection of diplomatic immunity, was convicted of smuggling; (2) Mrs. Lauer pleaded guilty in Federal Court to a smuggling conspiracy involving Chaperau; (3) George Burns, of the radio team of Burns and Allen, pleaded guilty to two indictments, in a similar connection.

Last week Jack Benny, protesting his innocence, was indicted also. And whispers began to spread that the Federal government was not yet through with indictments of stage, screen and radio stars, linking them to the smuggling activities of Chaperau.

Because Benny is the highest paid comedian on the air and is heard over the greatest weekly commercial network in radio, the spotlight which had formerly rested on the three others swung sharply to him. Flying from Hollywood to appear voluntarily before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City, Benny was indicted after about an hour of testimony. He was released in $1,000 bail and his trial was set for January 24, but not before he had indignantly denied charges that he had smuggled jewelry valued at $2,131. Said Benny:

"I am utterly amazed . . . I have always thought that in order to be indicted it was necessary to be guilty of some criminal intent . . . It seems to me a terrible thing that a citizen who has not intentionally or knowingly committed any wrong should have the onus of an indictment lodged against him . . ."

Americana—

Wanderer: Asking directions from a policeman cost James Kosak, a truck driver from Brookfield, Ill., $100 for drunken driving. "What part of Chicago is this?" Kosak inquired of the cop. When he got to jail, he learned he was in Milwaukee.

* * *

Revenge: Because he greatly admired the Roosevelt family, John Ehmig of Akron, Ohio, named his son Franklin Delano Ehmig and his daughter Eleanor Elizabeth Ehmig. Now he has asked legal permission to change the names to Lincoln Franklin and Jessie Elizabeth. His reason: his WPA check arrived too late for Christmas.

* * *

Bibber: Investigating the case history of a patient whose chief symptom was a rich purple complexion, doctors of the General Hospital in Kansas City, Mo., learned that, during a drinking spree, his wife had locked him in his room and removed his whisky. The man thereupon imbibed bay rum, shampoo liquid, perfume, rubbing alcohol, witch hazel, hair oil and spirits of ammonia. Finally, he munched 100 aspirin tablets and washed them down with a bottle of black hair dye. After a lengthy session with a stomach pump, physicians said he would recover.

IN OTHER LANDS

Europe: Little Munich?

Clutching his famous gold-topped umbrella, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain traveled to Rome last week to see Benito Mussolini. It was his fifth important trip. In 1938, he had gone to Paris to cement an alliance between France and Great Britain. In three visits to Germany, he had postponed a general European war by turning the Czech Sudetenland over to the Reich. But no one knew exactly what the 69-year-old Prime Minister intended to do in Rome.

• *At Home:* In Great Britain, opposition to Chamberlain and his policy of appeasing dictatorships persisted. When news of President Roosevelt's message attacking dictatorship arrived, British newspapers were frankly delighted. The Manchester *Guardian* acidly contrasted the American leader's forthright declaration with Chamberlain's "timid exercises in this field." Upset by reports that many Americans regarded him as Fascist, the Prime Minister deftly grasped an opportunity to silence critics abroad and at home. In the first statement on a Presidential speech any British Prime Minister has made since the World war, he declared: "The sentiments expressed by the President will be welcomed as yet another indication of the vital role of democracy in world affairs."

• *In Paris:* Although Chamberlain himself sealed the pact between France and Great Britain, Frenchmen were not so sure of his good intentions. Obviously, Chamberlain and Mussolini could not avoid discussing relations between Italy and France. In October, members of the Italian parliament had cried aloud for French Savoy, Nice, Corsica and Tunisia. Italian newspapers had demanded French surrender of control over the Suez Canal, the port of Djibouti and the Djibouti railway into Ethiopia.

Frankly frightened that Chamberlain would do for France in Rome what he did for Czechoslovakia in Munich, French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet kept cables burning between Paris and London. Finally he was assured that Chamberlain would visit Paris on his way to Rome.

Still unsatisfied, Bonnet cabled a question across the British Channel: Would Chamberlain take over the job of mediating between France and Italy, as Lord Runciman had done for Germany and Czechoslovakia? To the French Cabinet, Bonnet read the highly satisfactory reply: If Mussolini asked Chamberlain to mediate, the British Prime Minister would recommend that Il Duce negotiate directly with France.

A day later, Chamberlain himself arrived in Paris, attended by British Foreign Minister Lord Halifax and a retinue of diplomatic experts. During an hour's stay, the Britons met Bonnet and French Premier Edouard Daladier. Just back from a tour of French Corsica, Tunisia and Algeria, Daladier told Chamberlain that France's possessions were loyal and united.

• *In Rome:* Italian speculation ran high. The government-controlled press had declared that Chamberlain could do no other than "follow the principles of justice established at Munich" by agreeing to hand over large chunks of French territory to Italy. When he stepped off his train for a minute at Genoa, Chamberlain was wildly cheered by an enthusiastic mob. When he finally arrived at Rome, thousands of Italians had already been waiting for hours.

Stepping off their train, the Prime Minister and his attendants were met by smiling Benito Mussolini and smiling Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law and Foreign Minister of Il Duce. Walking down the same red carpet which

International

Anxious Bonnet Kept Cables Burning

Adolf Hitler trod on his visit to Rome last May, the company was taken to the resplendent Villa Madama, which Hermann Goering formally opened as a guest house during Hitler's visit.

Within the next hour, the spotlight on the visitors was abruptly turned off. Accompanied by Lord Halifax, Chamberlain rode to Mussolini's offices in the Palazzo Venezia. Alone most of the time, the Prime Minister and Il Duce had a beginning conversation which lasted for one hour and 40 minutes. Mussolini spoke in English.

Left in the dark about these important moments, reporters went the more eagerly to a state banquet for the Britons. In short speeches, Il Duce and Chamberlain toasted each other's countries. Mussolini praised the Prime Minister's "spirit of cooperation." Chamberlain sprang a surprise by announcing that as a result of a secret clause in the Anglo-Italian Easter pact of friendship, Britain and Italy were exchanging military information.

In following conversations, reporters thought, the two statesmen were to discuss the Easter pact, French-Italian relations and the situation in Spain. Chamberlain, it was agreed, would deliver a message from Paris: France would surrender no territory, but might consider enlarging Italian privileges in regard to the Suez Canal, Djibouti and the Ethiopian railway.

At a reception following the banquet, Mussolini, usually a genial host, had taken Count Ciano aside and engaged him in a glum conversation. Newspapermen suddenly remembered that several weeks ago, Chamberlain declared that he was waiting for a "token" of friendship from the dictators. First crack out of the box, they guessed, he had asked Mussolini to clear Italian troops out of Spain.

Spain: Draw

Mild-mannered Neville Chamberlain —a grandfather, a student of bird life, a civilian to his fingertips—has "a horror of war." It was ironic that young men should have died by the thousands simply because Prime Minister Chamberlain was going to visit Mussolini (see above). Yet that was what happened last week in Spain.

To impress Chamberlain with the idea that Rebel victory was a foregone conclusion and that Britain might as well come to terms with the winning side, General Franco was showing off. His army's concentrated strength was hurled at the Loyalist capital, Barcelona. In its third week, Franco's "Chamberlain offensive" put the Rebel army astride all important roads in western Catalonia.

At this critical moment, the Loyalists tried the tactics by which they saved themselves during the great Rebel drive last spring. They found the weakest point in Franco's line, and hit it. The weak point proved to be in southwest Spain, on the tablelands of Estremadura. Opposition was scant, for most of the Nationalists were fighting 400 miles away in Catalonia. Moving as fast as infantry can go, the Loyalists retook towns lost months ago, seized the only Rebel lead mine, and moved within four miles of Pennaroya, whose mines supply Franco with exports for Italy and Germany.

Faced with the nice problem of deciding whether to send reinforcements south or keep on hammering at Catalonia, Franco chose the latter. The Rebel line billowed out on the north, caved in on the south. Rebel headquarters issued a communique: "General Franco's Catalan advance can now be considered triumphal" — but the fact was that, once again, Spaniards had fought each other to a draw.

In Washington, D. C., Spain's sympathizers fought another draw. A "Lift the Embargo" mass meeting to urge shipment of war materials to the Loyalists was offset by a "Keep the Embargo" meeting. Spanish Ambassador Fernando de los Rios, who had invited several prominent Roman Catholics to study the status of their

church first-hand in Loyalist Spain, was rebuffed by Archbishop Michael J. Curley of Baltimore, who branded the invitation "base fraudulent trickery," but other Catholics accepted.

Middle Europe: Nerves

Since Adolf Hitler helped himself to a slice of Czecho-Slovakia last fall, there has been no border between Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary. A German-Italian commission fixed the frontier on November 2nd, but it has never been staked out.

Officials of Carpatho-Ukraine, semi-independent province of Czecho-Slovakia, know that they lost several hundred square miles of land, together with Ungvar, once their capital, and Munkacs, a major town of 30,000 inhabitants. Their chagrin is matched by Hungarians, who are discontented to think that Hungary was not awarded the whole province of Carpatho-Ukraine. Such a situation has jangled nerves along the entire border. Last week, it caused a miniature war.

Shortly after midnight one morning, a Carpatho-Ukrainian border patrol strayed into what Hungarians deemed to be Hungarian territory. Hungarian guards quickly opened fire. Within five minutes, on foot and in tanks, detachments of Czecho-Slovak troops were trickling into Hungary. Behind them, Czecho-Slovak artillery opened fire; four shells fell in Munkacs.

Hungarian radio programs were pushed off the air so that bulletins about the battle could be broadcast. In the Hungarian capital at Budapest, newsboys yelled one extra after another. Premier Bela Imredy publicly condemned the "treacherous attack" and warned Czecho-Slovakia to keep "hands off Hungary."

After 13 hours of intermittent fighting, in which about a dozen soldiers on both sides were killed, Czecho-Slovak troops withdrew. Feeling remained high. Hungarian police in the town of Komarom-Csehi, trying to take a peasant to jail because he had made slighting remarks about Hungarian Regent Horthy, were stoned by a maddened mob of Slovaks. Police fired into the crowd and killed three persons. A day later, there were border skirmishes at two Hungarian villages —one near Munkacs, another near the lost capital of Ungvar.

Germany was displeased on two counts. Days before the Munkacs incident, Czech newspapers had hinted that the German-Italian frontier settlement was not final. When the border fight broke out, Hungarian newspapers intimated that Germany had encouraged Czecho-Slovak action as part of its plan to create an independent state for the Ukrainians who live in Poland, Carpatho-Ukraine, Rumania and the Soviet Union (see page 3).

Through the pages of the daily *Diplomatic Correspondence*, the German Foreign Office warned: "It is to be expected that the proper authorities

International

Imredy Warned Czecho-Slovakia

on each side will take the necessary measures to avoid a repetition of similar incidents." In a conciliatory mood, the Prague government withdrew its troops a mile from the vague frontier; the Hungarian government made a similar gesture. But while military men on both sides met to determine who had started middle Europe's miniature war, the Hungarian government made a statement: if Czech troops crossed the frontier again, Hungarian soldiers would invade Czecho-Slovakia.

Japan: Fascism, Friction

Already well on the road to Fascism in almost every important particular, Japan last week completed yet another step in that direction.

At Tokyo the new cabinet under Fascist-minded Premier Kiichiro Hiranuma was installed by Emperor Hirohito in a palace ceremony. Although all but four members were hold-overs from the previous regime, a notable change was the dropping of aged Seihin Ikeda as Finance Minister, ostensibly because of his opposition to rigid government control of business. Fumimaro Konoye, who resigned from the Premiership two weeks ago, was persuaded to become a minister without portfolio, and was installed also as President of the Privy Council, highest advisory body to the throne, in which post he succeeded Baron Hiranuma.

International

Some Japanese Feared Hiranuma's Fascism

Because of his avowed Fascist views, Japanese parliamentarians feared 73-year-old Hiranuma's premiership meant certain end to what is left of Japan's present parliamentary system. They recalled that five years ago the new Premier had written that "political parties and politicians have been discredited in the eyes of the people." Moreover, first official act of the new government was to promulgate an imperial decree putting into force a national vocational registration act. Effective this week, it hits about 5,000,000 workers who will have to register and accept assignments to various industrial jobs designated by government boards.

One of the new government's most pressing problems, however, was friction with the United States over the "new order" which Japan says she intends to establish in the Far East. First announced on November 2, that "new order" would aim to weld Japan, Manchukuo and China into a giant economic bloc likely to slam shut the "open door" to Occidental trade in the Orient. But on December 31, the United States rejected Japan's "new order" claims and reserved all American rights in China.

Last week, while the Japanese government made no comment, increasing friction between the United States and Japan was predicted by the influential Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* as a result of President Roosevelt's recent annual message to Congress and the new American arms program. On top of this, the United States last week gave *Asahi* editors and Japan something else to consider. The annual report of the National Munitions Board, submitted to the United States Senate, disclosed that "moral sanctions" invoked by the U. S. State Department had blacklisted Japan from purchase of either airplanes or bombs in the United States. The blacklisting, said the report, had been in effect since July 1 because of Japanese bombings of Chinese civilians.

Soviet: Love Story

Not so cold as Siberia is the Russian heart. Not so harsh is the Soviet that it never honors love.

In 1931 a dashing young British engineer named Bryan Grover went to work in the oil fields of Russia. In 1933 he met and married Elena Patrovna Golius, a citizen of the Soviet. A year later he got a job in Iran but Elena was not allowed to go with him. In the years that followed, young

Bryan Grover prayerfully and persistently sought a reunion, but all efforts failed. Soviet law kept the lovers apart.

Unable to endure the forced separation any longer, Grover last year quit his job, bought an antique airplane, took a few flying lessons, and on last November 13 staged a desperate and illegal flight from Stockholm, Sweden, to Russia. When he made a forced landing near Moscow, he was arrested and placed in jail.

Last fortnight the municipal court at Moscow heard him. "I love my wife," he told the judge. "I love my wife so much that all I ask . . . is the possibility to live with her either here or abroad." Although the court was impressed by both his connubial ardor and his offer to become a Russian citizen, Grover's punishment for breaking the Soviet frontier law was deportation, a fine of about $300, and confiscation of his second-hand plane. The story had a happy ending, however. Moved by the young man's pleading, Soviet officials unexpectedly changed their former attitude: Grover was told he could take pretty Elena back home to England.

And so last week, the girl who was Elena Patrovna Golius received the warm welcome of Grover's parents; Grover was back at the job he had quit; and the two lovers were planning to be wed again because their marriage in the Caucasus had not been properly recorded.

Asides Abroad—

Degenerates Only: The "Lambeth Walk," a dance now popular in the United States, originated in England, where even King George and Queen Elizabeth take a fling at it now and then. Last week, the *S. A. Mann* official weekly of the Nazi Storm Troopers, called it a "Jewish nuisance"—a "degenerate dance" indulged in by "degenerate people"—and asked that it be banned in Germany.

* * *

Revolution: Using 33,000 rubles ($6,250) to design new models which he hoped "would revolutionize the shoe industry," Comrade Pekar was severely rebuked in Soviet Russia. Among the models he designed in his state-financed shop were "Collective Harvest," "North Pole Flight from Moscow to America," and "Soviet Music," which had a treble clef design instead of a buckle. "Park of Culture and Rest" had a miniature parachute tower on its toe. The Moscow newspaper *Pravda* attacked Comrade Pekar as "a young style maniac."

* * *

Bell Brigade: In sheer self-defense, the town of Forest Row, England, installed a new fire alarm system—a push button in the chief's home which rings bells in the homes of the other 11 members of the brigade. Formerly, the chief had to run to the fire station, set off a rocket and ring a hand bell. If the wind happened to be blowing the wrong way, most of the firemen missed his call.

RELIGION and SOCIETY

Air Chapel, Air Priest

In most parts of the world last week, men talked about mass production of airplanes for use in war. But at the Parks Air College near East St. Louis, Ill., a second-hand Fokker amphibian was being done over to help encourage the worship of God.

The Fokker was to become a "chapel of the air"—believed to be the first of its kind in the world. Inside, workmen were installing an altar, such as is used in all Roman Catholic churches for celebration of the Mass. The remodeling was being done for the Rev. Paul Schulte, O. M. I., the 41-year-old "flying priest of the Arctic."

Father Schulte, a member of the Oblate order, has long been famous for the missionary flights he makes each year over an area of 1,500,000 square miles in the far north. The flights began in 1936 at the special request of Pope Pius, who had been impressed by Father Schulte's work in South Africa. Born in Germany and still a German citizen, Father Schulte undertook his South African mission 12 years ago. Since 1936, however, all his efforts have been confined to the Arctic.

International

Father Schulte's Plane Will Be Unique

Father Schulte is the founder and president of the Missionary Vehicular Association, an international organization of Oblate priests who use airplanes, motorboats, autos and wireless stations to carry aid and religious instruction to people living in bleak and distant sections of the world. The air chapel will supplement the other plane the M. V. A. now has in the Arctic. Headquarters are at Churchill, Hudson Bay. In addition, Father Schulte maintains an office in Washington, D. C., where he was stationed last week to supervise the handling of donations for medical aid to the Eskimos.

Work on the "chapel of the air" probably will be completed in the spring. Because it will be the only M. V. A. plane with a built-in altar, Father Schulte and his fellow missionaries will use it frequently to fly between Arctic outposts and say Mass for the inhabitants. Thus occupied, Father Schulte will be able to draw a sharp contrast between his present use of the airplane and that of 20 years ago—at that time he was a war pilot in the German air force.

"Reverse" Profits

Two months ago the Rev. Grant Robinson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Walton, N. Y., startled his parishioners by passing around a collection plate laden with dollar bills and urging each member of the congregation to take one. Then, he explained his "plate-passing in reverse": each person was to invest the dollar and return the profits to the church.

Last week, the returns were added up and it was learned that a profit of $477 had been made. Parishioners, who had taken $127, put the money in various activities. Some made foodstuffs and sold them. Others used the money in their businesses or farms. A coal dealer turned in $25. The pastor, who had also taken a dollar, returned $18 realized from a lecture tour.

Said pleased Mr. Robinson, who expected to pay the church's winter coal bill with the windfall: "My faith in human nature has been completely justified. Every dollar was accounted for and so successful was the plan that many of the members have urged me to repeat it later this year."

Briefs

¶ Declaring that the custom of witnesses kissing the Bible when sworn is "obsolete, archaic and insanitary," the Bar Association of Greensboro, N. C., has passed a resolution urging the state legislature to discontinue the practice.

¶ After the school board of Cosgrove, Iowa, had withheld the salary of Sister Mary Eugene Schwartz, the issue of whether nuns may wear religious dress in a public school room was taken to the state supreme court. The high tribunal ordered a retrial of the case in the district court which had held against the board.

¶ At the annual convention of the National Association of Evangelists in Syracuse, N. Y., delegates were urged to "reopen William Jennings Byran's historic fight" against the teachings of the Darwinian theory of evolution. Mrs. George Dibble of Bloomingdale, Mich., said general acceptance of the theory had caused "the great moral and religious decline that has swept the country."

SCHOOLS

Citizenship Day

In the United States each year, 2,200,000 persons pass the age of 21. Most of them recognize vaguely that they have in some legal fashion "come of age." Few are acutely conscious that they have also become voting citizens of the United States.

Soon, if Dr. R. J. Colbert of the University of Wisconsin has his way, every American, in the year he reaches the age of 21, may signalize his elevation to active citizenship in a nationwide celebration. As a starter, Dr. Colbert was planning last week to have 1,200 young men and women of Manitowoc County, Wis., do something like that next May 21.

Preparations for Manitowoc's Citizenship Day, the brain child of Dr. Colbert, were going forward under the direction of a special committee. During the next five months, the county's young people, who have been organized into groups in each of the 38 voting precincts, will study individually and discuss collectively the responsibilities and duties of citizenship and their relationships to local, state and national governments.

On the day itself, the 1,200 residents of Manitowoc who have become 21 in the last twelve months will be inducted in formal ceremonies as citizens of the United States. At the same time, adults among the county's 58,000 inhabitants will have a chance to affirm their faith in American democracy.

The Citizenship Day idea was enthusiastically backed by Wisconsin's president, Dr. Clarence Dykstra, and Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry of the state supreme court. Both agreed not only that the prefacing educational program would be valuable in making better citizens, but that the induction ceremonies would serve to drive home the meaning of democratic citizenship. Dr. Colbert, head of the school's extension bureau of economics and sociology, conceived the idea because he saw "danger to the life of government" in the atmosphere of apathy and ignorance now surrounding citizenship. He suggested that Citizenship Day might become a national holiday.

Briefs

¶ It has been generally believed that public school teachers are hired for a 10-month period and therefore have a right to a two-months vacation each summer. Last week—in New York City at least—this belief was brushed aside by a court decision holding that the city's teachers are paid for a 12-month year and that their summer vacations are not a statutory right but a privilege granted by the Board of Education. As a result, it was possible, but not likely, that New York's teachers hereafter might be obliged to work during the customary summer vacation period without an increase in pay.

¶ A survey of youth in the labor market, made by the WPA Division of Social Research, indicated last week that only 65 out of every 100 youths who finish the eighth grade are graduated from high school. The survey also showed that only 19 out of every 100 enter college after high school.

¶ Apparently encouraged by the U. S. Supreme Court's recent ruling that the University of Missouri must admit Negro students to its law school or provide equal facilities in a separate state institution, a Negro woman applied for admission to the graduate school of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This step was interpreted as an attempt to test the school's ban against Negro students.

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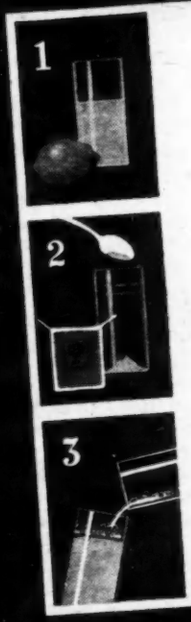

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COUGHS...

Here's Why You Cough . . .
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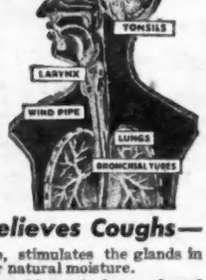
1 Congestion results and the tiny glands in your throat and windpipe cease to work properly.
2 The secretions of these glands often turn to heavy, clinging phlegm.
3 This sticky phlegm irritates your throat and you cough.



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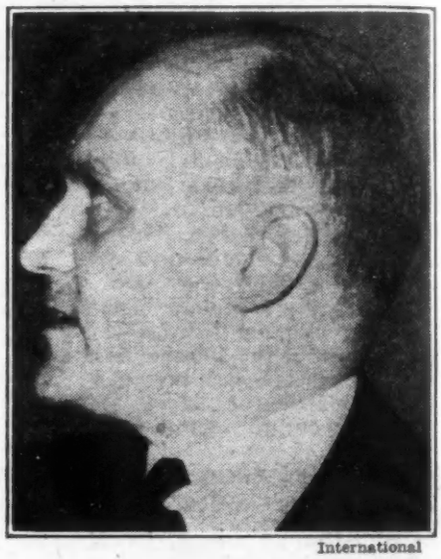
SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Weather Bureau: Nose Up

Because farmers depend on it to help them manage their crops through heat, rain and sudden frosts, the United States Weather Bureau is an agency of the Department of Agriculture. But even the city office worker relies on the Bureau to tell him whether he should wear his raincoat. Airlines need weather information to keep them from attempting flights which storms might make dangerous. And it is the Weather Bureau which warns of floods and hurricanes.

Last week, the Weather Bureau had a new chief. He was Commander Francis Reichelderfer of the U. S. Navy, an expert meteorologist and aircraft pilot. Appointed temporary successor to the late Dr. W. R. Gregg as head of the Bureau last fall, the Navy man started the new year as permanent chief. His obvious aim was to improve weather predictions.



International

Reichelderfer: Sky Maps Are Important

Meteorology is not an exact science. Early man judged the weather simply by looking at the sky. Since then, men have gone higher and higher trying to find out what makes the weather. The biggest factors do not seem to be stable. The air, which carries the weather, may pile up thickly into areas of high pressure, or it may be scooped out so that it forms areas of low pressure. Water, which makes the weather wet, is generally present in the air, but it takes peculiar conditions to bring it down to earth. The sun's radiation varies from season to season.

The sea, which changes temperature slowly, is a stabilizing influence. California and Florida owe their famously even temperatures to their broad ocean exposures. The land, which heats and cools quickly, is a disturbing influence. Thus, the landlocked middle west experiences temperature extremes from winter to summer as much as 150 degrees apart.

Each acting on the other, air, sun, sea and land are a kind of vast natural dynamo; they generate titanic eddies above the surface of the earth. But until Dr. Gregg took charge in 1934, the Weather Bureau kept its nose to the ground. Most predictions were made from easily obtainable facts.

Wind, for instance, tends to veer away from high-pressure areas, and a high barometer is a sign of good weather. Air tends to blow into semi-empty low pressure areas, where storms can be predicted. Barometric readings are the basis of old-style weather forecasting.

Since 1934, the air-mass theory of weather formation has influenced the Bureau's work. Briefly, this theory holds that major disturbances in weather, such as blizzards and three-day rains, are caused chiefly by the meeting of hot and cold masses of air. When this happens, it is like a hot iron being drawn across a cold plate of glass—something has to crack. In a typical instance, when warm air meets a cold current, it rises above it. As it rises, it cools; its moisture condenses into rain or snow.

Along the boundaries between relatively warm air and relatively cold air, meteorologists now expect to find storms. In the United States, the Rocky Mountains form a semi-permanent boundary between two air masses of different temperatures—one from the Pacific, another from Canada. Thus, the Rockies are an outstanding storm front. Canadian air also collides with warm air sweeping up from Mexico and the Gulf. In the winter, this major collision occurs in the southern states; in the summer, the storm front moves north.

Since the addition of air-mass analysis to barometric readings as a basis for weather forecasting, the upper air has become more and more important to weathermen. On the ground, wind, moisture and temperature may be quite different from what they are aloft. Nevertheless, it is in the upper air that such major phenomena as rain and snow have their origin. A map of sky conditions is important, since a ground map may be misleading.

To probe the atmosphere, the Weather Bureau has launched a vigorous campaign. From 80 stations, pilot balloons are sent up; as they rise and are carried away, they show wind direction in the upper air. Both the Army and the Navy make airplane flights to gather weather data which are passed along to the Bureau. Cooperating with airlines, the Bureau also does flight work at six points, recording temperature, humidity and air pressure 16,000 feet above sea level.

Most spectacular of the Bureau's aerial detectives is the radiosonde, "robot weatherman" which broadcasts temperature, humidity and air pres-

sure readings to a special receiver. Six weather stations now send radiosondes aloft hung from giant balloons (see cover). The balloons themselves rise from 50,000 to 70,000 feet before they burst. A parachute, colored bright red so that it may be found easily, brings the radiosonde to the ground, ready to be used again.

Of importance to everyone, the Weather Bureau will spend nearly $5,000,000 this year. Still devoting its attention to fundamental ground recordings, the Bureau maintains nearly 6,000 observation stations.

When Dr. Gregg died, the Bureau's facilities for balloon, airplane and robot explorations were being expanded rapidly. Under Commander Reichelderfer, they will continue to grow. In 1929, the Bureau estimated that its forecasts over a previous long-range period had been from 85 to 90 per cent accurate. Only when the secrets of the sky are secrets no longer will Bureau forecasts approach the ideal—but impossible—100 per cent.

International

Pedro Can Talk Like a Man, Bleat Like a Sheep and Grunt Like a Pig†

Pedro the Voder

When Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, visited Philadelphia's Centennial Exposition in 1876, he listened in amazement to a telephone while someone spoke at the other end of the line. "My God!" he cried, "it talks!"

Could the pious monarch have visited New York last week, he would have been still more amazed. In the Bell Telephone Laboratories, engineers had developed a new instrument called a Voder. Whimsically, they had named it "Pedro," after the Emperor. At a demonstration in Philadelphia, an operator had made it utter human sounds. Latest of experiments dating back to ancient times, it was the first machine to talk like a man.

Most of the Voder is made with ordinary telephone apparatus. Its sounds are produced by a diaphragm made to vibrate by electrical currents. Two types of current duplicate the two fundamental tones of speech—whispering, as in pronouncing *s*, *th* and *f*, and musical, as in pronouncing *a*, *e* and *o*. Switches regulate the kinds of sound to be used, and the keys of the Voder modulate fundamental tones into desired vowels and consonants.

Because the instrument omits some of the minor vibrations which occur in human speech, Bell engineers admit that it speaks with "a slight electrical accent." A by-product of research into the voice, the machine will be used for "an interesting educational exhibit." Voders will be a part of Bell Telephone displays at the San Francisco Exposition and the New York World's Fair this year.

Learning to play the Voder took a chosen few Bell Telephone girls 18 months. They are now proficient enough to make the Voder converse on ordinary subjects. By turning a knob, moreover, they can make it a man or a woman. They can also reproduce animal sounds like the voices of sheep, cattle and pigs.

Briefs

¶ Shortly after the Public Health Service stated in its annual report that "40,000,000 people in the United States are unable to provide themselves with medical care during serious illness," the Medical Society of Michigan approved a plan for prepaid, low-cost medical care for low income groups in the state. Along with medical societies in Utah, California and the District of Columbia, it was the fourth major organization to take such action in the last five weeks.

¶ Richard Archbold, head of the American Museum of Natural History's expedition to Dutch New Guinea, reported capture of two strange kinds of animals—tree-climbing kangaroos, and "formidable" rats three feet long.

† Let to right in the picture: S. S. A. Watkins, who trained the Voder operators; H. W. Dudley, who developed the Voder; R. R. Riesz, who helped construct it; and Miss Helen Harper, an operator.

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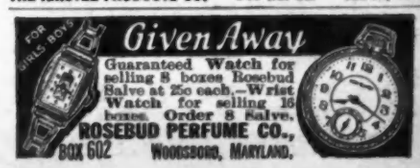

EDITORIAL

The Fiscal Picture

NOW that the President has delivered his budget message to Congress, Federal fiscal policies are once more being both defended and deplored. As the debate goes on, for every voice raised in support, at least two voices are raised in damnation. Meanwhile, figures are bandied about with such astronomical abandon that the average mind tends to reel in bored puzzlement.

The inclination to feel bored is more or less natural because most people find high government finance a pretty dull business. A billion dollars or several billion dollars, any sum that goes beyond seven digits, is much like a philosophic abstraction without philosophy's basic allure. For this reason, although the subject is as important as any facing the government, the American public today looks upon our huge national deficits and huge national debt with a varying mixture of ennui, misapprehension, unwarranted panic and foolish unconcern.

Actually, these mixed feelings need not exist. The fundamental picture is clear enough when its elemental factors are looked at in proper perspective. First of all, there is the record of the government's income and outgo during the deficit years. Expressed in millions of dollars, with 1939 and 1940 estimated, the record is this:

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit
1931	3,190	4,092	902
1932	2,006	5,154	3,148
1933	2,080	5,143	3,063
1934	3,116	6,011	2,895
1935	3,800	7,375	3,575
1936	4,116	8,880	4,764
1937	5,235	8,005	2,770
1938	6,242	7,766	1,524
1939 (e)	5,520	9,492	3,972
1940 (e)	5,669	8,995	3,326

Thus it becomes clear that the current fiscal year (1939) will end next June 30 with the second greatest deficit since the red-ink period began 10 years ago. At the same time, it becomes clear that the next fiscal year (1940) will write red figures so large that they seem to ask: when will it all end?

The question is very much to the point because it implies proper concern over continuing deficits, mounting debt and the credit standing of the nation. The simple fact is that deficit-financing cannot go on forever without lifting the Federal debt structure to a danger point. Moreover, as long as it continues without any appreciable curtailment from year to year, deficit-financing is damaging to the confidence of private enterprise, for capital is reluctantly invested whenever the possibility of monetary inflation exists.

It is worth one's time to look at figures once in awhile. Americans should read the past ten years of accumulating deficits in terms of what the deficits have done to the Federal debt. For ready reference, the growth of that debt is shown in the following table:

Year	Gross Debt—Dollars
1931	16,801,485,143
1932	19,487,009,766
1933	22,538,672,164
1934	27,053,141,414
1935	28,700,892,624
1936	33,778,543,494
1937	36,424,613,732
1938	37,164,740,315
1939 (e)	41,132,000,000
1940 (e)	44,458,000,000

The story told by these figures is this: the national debt (estimated for the current fiscal year and for fiscal 1940) has risen more than 27½ billion dollars since 1931. Unquestionably, most of this increase has been absolutely essential, but the fact that years of deficit have been necessary does not make it any less necessary for the government to push now as quickly as possible into years of balance.

IN HIS message to Congress, President Roosevelt made it clear that his Administration would follow a spending policy until business recovery reaches a point where business itself will carry on. As everybody knows, business has not been spending enough, has not been investing enough, has not been doing enough of the things needed to sustain the national economy without government aid. It is because of this that President Roosevelt feels justified in espousing a continuation of deficits by espousing a continuation of heavy Federal spending. To a degree, he *is* justified, but there is one factor he seems to overlook entirely. The factor is this: private enterprise, looking at the ten-year debt record, has been undeniably disturbed. And being disturbed, it has been cautious and lacking in confidence.

Businessmen have in many cases been frightened by what they regard as much too much red ink. Accordingly, rightly or wrongly, they have been reluctant to spend. This is a factor the Roosevelt Administration must take into consideration. On the surface, it would appear to be largely psychological but it is nevertheless real. It springs from a natural, business-like suspicion of unbalanced budgets and from a fear of debt that ceaselessly grows. Until the fear itself is banished, more government spending will serve merely to aggravate it.

Now no realist will hold that deficits can be ended overnight or that Federal spending can be brought to an abrupt halt. How then can businessmen be encouraged to invest capital, to stop worrying about unbalanced budgets and growing debt? The broad answer to this is plain: government must act to reassure private enterprise. Among other things, government must demonstrate that its major objective is to balance income with outgo just as quickly as business can guarantee its ability to carry on alone.

IN THIS there is a two-way responsibility. Business as well as government must show its willingness to cooperate, not only in words but also in deeds. At the same time, business must understand that the nation's deficit-and-debt picture, though serious enough, is not half so black as some would paint it. There has been a great deal of panicky exaggeration by the doomsday crowd.

Interesting and encouraging figures can be cited on this point. As reported in these columns once before, they have to do with the United States, Great Britain and France. Involving the percentage of national debt in relation to national wealth and income, they have special significance for this reason: the credit of nations as well as of individuals is governed by the relationship of debt to wealth and income.

In the fiscal year 1938—the last year for which actual figures are available—the national debt was roughly 37 billion dollars. This was 10 per cent of the national wealth, which was about 370 billion dollars, and about 53 per cent of our national income, which was about 67½ billion dollars. By way of comparison, the national debt of Great Britain and France for the same year was from 25 to 50 per cent of their national wealth and from 150 to 200 per cent of their national income. Obviously, the debt situation of the United States could be a great deal worse and still be of no immediate menace to national credit.

On the basis of facts, the fiscal picture of the United States should be looked at quietly. Shouting will not change the ink from red to black. Nor will indifference lead to a new era of balanced budgets. What is needed is a clear understanding by all parties concerned that the situation will adjust itself just as soon as business and government settle their differences and work sensibly together.

CAPITAL CHAT

DURING 1938, the year that Hitler took Austria, 80,248 people climbed the 898 steps of the Washington Monument while 737,735 took the elevator. We mention the fact only because it indicates a trend. In 1937, while 810,752 rode, 191,255 strode up the stairs. Evidently, and to the bewilderment of the National Park Service, the Monument is slipping. As a tourist attraction it is now well behind the Lincoln Memorial (1,176,758 visitors in 1938) and cannot even be mentioned in the same breath with the monkey house at the zoo.

* * *

WHEN a man is 74, his step drags and sometimes he gets little pains in his back. Pietro Battaglioli is 74. Now and then when he is pushing the 500 pounds of his street organ up Pennsylvania Avenue he hears himself breathing and he says to himself: Pietro my boy, you are not so young as you used to be.

Pietro Battaglioli is an organ-grinder, the last one in Washington. There used to be many more, but one day about two years ago the Commissioners of the District of Columbia decided that Washington had too many organ-grinders. Orders were issued to the police: no licenses renewed. When Pietro heard the news, he was thunderstruck. With a friend's help he wrote a letter to the Commissioners. He said he had been playing for the children of Washington for 30 years and that if his license were taken away he would have to go on relief.

What happened then is not quite clear. Pietro says Mrs. Roosevelt interceded for him. The police department says: stuff and nonsense. At any rate, Pietro's license was the only one renewed.

Now, whenever the sun shines on a weekday, Pietro appears in uptown Washington's residential streets or down by the big marble government buildings. A little offkey in the traditional manner of street organs, his hurdy-gurdy grinds out "A Tisket A Tasket" below the windows of the Federal Reserve Building, or stops at the curb of the Public Health Service to render "What Goes On Here in My Heart?" Just in case some homesick Southerner may be listening, Pietro always includes a record of "Dixie."

At twilight he trundles his organ home to Q Street where he lives with an Italo-American family named Angelo. We talked to him there last week, but inasmuch as Pietro's English proved to be not much better than our Italian, Mrs. Angelo had to do the translating.

He was born (Pietro told Mrs. Angelo who told us) in Piacenza, Italy. Fifty years ago last Oct. 24 he landed in New York City. For 20 years he wandered around the country. Somewhere along the way he married and fathered five sons and three daughters, all of whom now live in New York City.

PIETRO is a gentle little man with a fringe of reddish hair and some teeth missing in front. His face is tanned from 50 years in the sun. We asked him what his repertoire was and he pulled out a typewritten list of 10 songs beginning with "The Sidewalks of New York" and ending with "I Married an Angel." He changes the songs every year. We asked him if he had ever had a monkey. He looked a little insulted, and said no.

Organ-grinding does not bring him much of an income, but now that his competitors are gone, he earns enough to keep him independent in his old age. Washington's civil servants are a soft-hearted tribe and the sound of a hurdy-gurdy playing "Music, Maestro, Please" on a springlike day seems to move them to generosity. Pietro has a lot of regular customers among the government workers, but has no idea what their names are.

He has never been back to Italy. We asked him what he thought of Mussolini. He just shrugged. "After 50 years in America," observed Pietro to Mrs. Angelo, who passed it on to us, "what should I know of this fellow Mussolini?"

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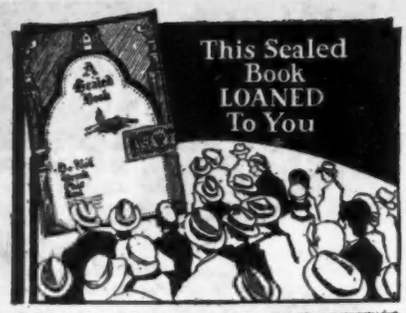

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PRESENTING

Felix Frankfurter

When Felix Frankfurter was a six-year-old boy in Vienna, he had only a dim idea that there was such a place as America. When he was 16, however, he was attending an American public school; when he was 26, he was serving the nation's government. Last week, at 56, Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University was awaiting Senate confirmation as the new member of the Supreme Court of the United States (see page 5).

To many Americans, Frankfurter is still something of a mysterious stranger. Five years ago, when he occasionally consulted with the President, Hearst newspapers described him as a menacing specter—"this silent man." By contrast, after his appointment last week, Senators of all kinds predicted that he would be "an able judge . . . learned and qualified."

Frankfurter first emerged as a nationally headlined figure in the spring of 1933. He was useful in the Roosevelt Administration as the man who had at his beck and call the readiest supply of bright young legal minds in America.

Who was Frankfurter? In hurried investigations early in the New Deal, newspapermen found:

- That he was foreign-born and a member of the Jewish race.
- That he had strenuously denounced the quality of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the case of Tom Mooney (see page 7).
- That his appointment (which he declined) to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had brought forth protesting cries of "Red!"
- That he called the President "Franklin," and that the President called him "Felix."

From these facts, suppositions of the wildest kind were drawn. Frankfurter was credited with the authorship of the 1934 "Soak-the-Rich" tax bill, the NRA, the AAA, and of a dozen other new ideas in government. The press pictured him as the head of a mysterious circle—a group of his former students in "obscure but key government positions." To anti-New Dealers, one of America's most erudite students of the law thus became the Man in the Night, the Face in the Window, the Red Bogeyman. But had newspapermen visited Frankfurter in his modest two-story home in Cambridge, Mass., they would have found no bogeyman at all.

Frankfurter has an unusually attractive personality. He is short, broad-shouldered and always immaculately dressed. Far from being "this silent man," he is extremely voluble. He talks rapidly, with quick gestures, on any conceivable subject. He likes to go walking and to read. Even more, he takes great delight in meeting people — particularly the young, since he and Mrs. Frankfurter are childless.

International

Erudite Frankfurter: Long a Brain Collector

The professor accomplishes much in a short time. He can thumb rapidly through a book and then return a fair and accurate summary of its contents. A quick mind has always been one of his outstanding characteristics. Born in Vienna, Austria, he was a nervous, fair-haired boy of 12 when his parents brought him to America. Five years later, after having learned English, he entered the tuition-free City College of New York, and finished third in his class when he was graduated in 1902.

There followed a year of teaching, and a short clerkship in New York City's Department of Tenement Houses. Money was now at hand, and young Felix went eagerly off to Cambridge to learn law. In the grinding competition that goes on in each class of the Harvard Law School, he won first place in academic standings, and a job in a leading New York firm of lawyers.

Seemingly, Frankfurter's career was settled. Actually, it had not begun. In 1906, he was called from his private law desk to serve under Henry L. Stimson, then United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. As the first Assistant District Attorney chosen, he became responsible for recruiting an inexpensive but able legal staff to help in President Theodore Roosevelt's fight against monopolies in New York. Frankfurter turned naturally to his own school. His handpicked few were not only valuable aides, but have since become famous in the legal world. It was the first step in Frankfurter's long career as a brain collector.

When he emerged from the rough-and-tumble of Manhattan's Federal Court, Frankfurter's reputation was made. The lawyer-fledgling had car-

ried the burden of prosecution in important sugar fraud cases, and had done heavy work in the attack against monopolies.

Stimson, when he became Secretary of War under President Taft, took Frankfurter with him to become Law Officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in 1911. Three years later, Frankfurter joined the faculty of Harvard Law School, only to be recalled by Secretary Newton D. Baker to the War Department. For a short time, he headed the War Labor Policies Board.

At the close of the war, Professor Frankfurter returned to Harvard. His official positions had given him ample opportunity to provide the government with legal talent from his alma mater, and it was a practice he did not relinquish. For Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and the second Roosevelt, he furnished Frankfurter-trained lawyers —among his prominent proteges being Thomas G. Corcoran, close Presidential adviser, and James M. Landis, former SEC chairman and now dean of the Harvard Law School.

His return to academic life also gave Frankfurter a chance to get married—to pretty Marion Denman of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1919. The man who performed the ceremony was Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, the late lamented Supreme Court Justice whom Frankfurter has been appointed to succeed.

Frankfurter's succession to the highest bench in the land means the fulfillment of his own greatest ambition. For many years, the study of the Supreme Court has been his most absorbing avocation. Last year, he wrote and had published a much-admired book, *Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court.* Of all historic legal figures, the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, "the great dissenter," is Frankfurter's personal hero.

Students in Frankfurter's courses at Harvard often disagree as to the main points of his legal philosophy. If he has sometimes been loosely called a legal leftist, it is because he believes that government in a changing world should not be hamstrung by inflexible law or unyielding precedent. To him the Constitution is a living thing and men may rightly interpret it to meet the needs of the times.

When the Supreme Court was toppling New Deal legislation in 1935 and 1936, Frankfurter opposed the Court because he regarded it as a group dominated by ultra-conservatives whose rulings seemed like a dead hand holding back much-needed legislative progress. In 1937, however, after the justices had injected a new liberalism into their interpretations, he frowned upon the President's plan to enlarge the Court. Now, with his own ascendancy to the bench, the one-time immigrant boy from Vienna may be expected to help keep the law flexible and the government in pace with the times.

[Editorial Note: This article is an abridged adaptation of another "Presenting" of Professor Frankfurter. The earlier one appeared in PATHFINDER of Sept. 19, 1936.]

NAMES

As they assumed office last week, the Governor of Massachusetts discontinued an old custom and the Governor of Oklahoma promised to continue one. In Massachusetts, Governor LEVERETT SALTONSTALL told the State House elevator operator not to make non-stop trips with him, adding: "I like to ride with people." In Oklahoma, outgoing Governor E. W. MARLAND told incoming Governor LEON C. PHILLIPS: "Be sure to feed the goldfish in the mansion pool." Said Phillips: "I'll have my little girl take care of that."

• • •

After his family had paid $37,692 toward his fine and costs of his trial, AL CAPONE was secretly transferred from Alcatraz penitentiary to the Federal correctional prison on Terminal Island, San Pedro, Cal. If he gets full good-behavior allowance and pays another $20,000 in fines, the former Chicago gangster will be free next October.

• • •

Because the word has too many "unhappy connotations," Senator JAMES J. DAVIS of Pennsylvania announced that the Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is a founder, will no longer call its governing officer "dictator."

• • •

Performing at Children's Hospital in Boston, BLACKSTONE, the magician, lifted a rabbit from a hat, wrapped it in newspapers and then couldn't find it. After the sleight-of-hand artist had given up the search, an eight-year-old patient pulled the rabbit from under his bedclothes.

• • •

Listed in the 1939 edition of *The Social Directory of the United States* are the names of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. VON SCHNEIDER. Described as members of the Minnehaha Country Club and graduates of Heidelberg University, they list four children: MIMI, HANS, GRETEL and SOPHIA. Last week the von Schneider family was unmasked as a family of Dachshund thoroughbreds.

• • •

At the same time that an accountant attached to the New York State Attorney General's Office announced that thefts of the four MUSICA brothers in the McKesson & Robbins case might amount to as much as $11,000,000, the three surviving brothers, GEORGE, ARTHUR and ROBERT, pleaded guilty to Federal charges of conspiracy and false registration with the New York Stock Exchange.

• • •

Revealing that he had received many "generously worded" telegrams after his speech before the National Association of Manufacturers a month ago in New York City, ANTHONY EDEN, former British Foreign Secretary, said one had particularly delighted him. "It consisted," said Eden "of just three words: 'It was lousy.'"

CONSTIPATION
HOLDS YOU BACK

This trouble may be due to nothing more than the lack of the right kind of "bulk" in your food . . . bulk which passes through the body without being consumed and helps to form a soft "bulky" mass in the bowels. If this is your trouble eat Kellogg's All-Bran for breakfast. It's a crisp, crunchy cereal that supplies the "bulk" you need. Eat it every day and drink plenty of water. Form the "regular" habit—and see how differently you feel. Tear out this advertisement and send to Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich., for two free individual packages of All-Bran.

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THE MOVIE WORLD

Warners & Patriotism

No British theater would dream of closing up for the day without playing "God Save the King," and no self-respecting Britisher would fail to stand up and sing it. Americans, on the other hand, are inclined to be diffident about patriotism in public places —"The Star Spangled Banner" is seldom played and few could sing it even if they tried.

Brothers Harry, Albert and Jack Warner, however, have taken it upon themselves to change this attitude. Of Russian-Jewish extraction, they are respectively president and vice presidents of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and last week they were launched on a program designed to make patriotism more positive and public in all parts of America.

Last month, elated over the reception accorded their topnotch series of technicolor shorts about American history, the Warners ordered all their theaters to play the national anthem at least twice a day. Last week, the ascending notes of "O, say can you see" could be heard in all 480 Warner movie houses, while a technicolor flag waved on the screen. Patrons had to stand up or suffer the cold disapproval of their neighbors. Few, however, had as yet attempted to sing.

In addition to popularizing "The Star Spangled Banner," the Warners began preparing features and shorts to stress national defense ("Panama Canal" and "Confessions of a Spy"); national heroes (Washington, Franklin, Lincoln); and the national heritage ("The Bill of Rights"). They were planning, moreover, to promote Pan Americanism by filming subjects relating to Central and South America. Announcing these productions last fortnight, Vice President Jack Warner revealed that other studios had similar plans, indicating that 1939 would be "Americanism" year in Hollywood.

By last week, the Warner patriotism had produced one interesting result: Some patrons had persuaded many Warner theater managers to shift the second daily playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" from the beginning to the end of the last show, when they would be standing up anyhow.

You'll Be Seeing

The Beachcomber (Paramount): Another British production, this comedy brings Charles Laughton back to American audiences in a role as memorable as his Captain Bligh and Henry the VIII. Laughton stars as Ginger Ted, a degenerate Englishman enjoying South Seas indolence. His real-life wife, Elsa Lanchester, portrays a spinster missionary out to reform him, as well as to protect the native schoolgirls from his advances. Her dismay at his lack of interest in her when they are stranded together is the prelude to romance.

* * *

The Lady Vanishes (20th Century-Fox): This is another corking mystery from the ace British director, Alfred Hitchcock. An old Englishwoman vanishes from a fast-moving train. The girl in her compartment tries to find her, only to be assured by everyone that the woman had never been there at all. To the girl (Margaret Lockwood) and her young man (Michael Redgrave), as well as to the audience, the mystery is frightening and unfathomable, even though at the end each incident proves to have been a perfectly logical clue. The cast is just right, with Dame May Whitty (the old spinster of "Night Must Fall") as the vanishing lady and Paul Lukas as a doctor.

* * *

Going Places (Warner Bros.): The chief ingredients of this mildly engaging farce are: (1) Dick Powell singing to a horse and to Anita Louise; (2) Louis Armstrong tooting his trumpet; and (3) Maxine Sullivan swinging "Mutiny in the Nursery." Based on the oft-screened play, "The Hottentot," the story relates the adventures of a timid soul who pretends he can ride in a steeple-chase and then has to.

* * *

The Girl Downstairs (M-G-M): Despite as hackneyed a story as any Hollywood has turned out, "The Girl Downstairs" manages to be satisfactory entertainment for movie-goers whose tastes are not too particular. Franchot Tone plays the role of a rich young man masquerading as his own chauffeur. Franciska Gaal has the Cinderella part of a kitchen maid who steals the young man's heart from her mistress.

International

The Laughtons Star in a Fine Comedy

WOMEN IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Miller of Missouri

In many rural communities, "listening-in" on party-line telephone conversations is a minor indoor sport. To farm families living near the small town of Verona, Mo., this pastime has been made more interesting than ever —and by a woman.

She is Mrs. Nelle G. Miller, whose Verona Telephone Exchange, in addition to giving regular 'phone service, supplies its 100 farm-home subscribers with the latest news. The "newscasts" are handled by the regular switchboard operators, Ann and Frances Hierbolger.

Mrs. Miller went into news broadcasting about three years ago. At that time, she had only one switchboard operator, a young man named Arly Conway. Each day, at 12:20, Conway connected the party lines together, rang the line signal, waited until the answering clicks assured him that all receivers were off the hook, and then read the news, local and national. Since August 1, when Conway left his job, the Hierbolger girls have taken turns at announcing.

Although she makes no extra profits from her news service, Mrs. Miller believes the service is good business. She says you have to cooperate in every possible way with your customers in a community where they are all your neighbors. If anyone knows how to cooperate with Verona's 400 inhabitants and those of nearby farms, it should be Mrs. Miller, for she has lived there ever since she was six.

She went to Verona schools, then to Drury College, in Springfield, Mo. She was working in her father's bank when she married Ray Miller, who now handles all outdoor work for the 'phone exchange.

She bought the telephone business after a bad ice storm in 1929 had made it seem a hopeless wreck. Last week, she had made it one of the most unique public services in the country.

Conductor

To prove that women were as good musicians as men, 32-year-old Antonia Brico four years ago organized the New York Women's Symphony Orchestra.

Last week, Miss Brico had ended her experiment. Instead of her all-female orchestra, she was rehearsing a mixed group of 55 women and 25 men. Called the Brico Symphony Orchestra, it will open next week in Carnegie Hall, New York. Declaring that her women's orchestra had proved female ability, Miss Brico said the new one would show there is no real reason why women should not be included in men's orchestras.

Determination like this is what has made talented Antonia Brico one of the world's few women conductors.

International

Miss Brico: "Men Make the Best Chefs"

While a small girl, she took piano lessons to cure her nervous habit of nail-biting. At 19, she had decided to become a conductor. Her professors at the University of California laughed at her, but she kept on.

After receiving her B. A. degree in 1923, she went to Berlin and persuaded Dr. Karl Muck, the retired head of

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No matter how many medicines you have tried for your common cough, chest cold, or bronchial irritation, you may get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with any remedy less potent than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble and aids nature to soothe and heal the inflamed mucous membranes and to loosen and expel germ-laden phlegm.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained. Creomulsion is one word, ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)

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You probably have not sent a valentine for a long time but you still thrill when you think of the ones all covered with lace and hearts that you used to get. Write a line to finish the verse of this valentine and send it to us before February 28, 1939.

$25.00 First Prize!

For the best line received we will give $25.00. For the twenty lines judged next best we will give $2.50 each. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. In addition to the cash prizes we are also going to give free for promptness twenty-one sets of Silverware to the cash prize winners. Write your line today for the valentine on a postal card or sheet of paper and mail it to:

Mrs. F. J. Smejkal, 6823 North Kolmar Ave., Chicago, Illinois, won first prize last year for her last line to the valentine. Send your line today for one of the new prizes.

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If a victim of Sinus or Catarrhal Infection, Write National Laboratories,

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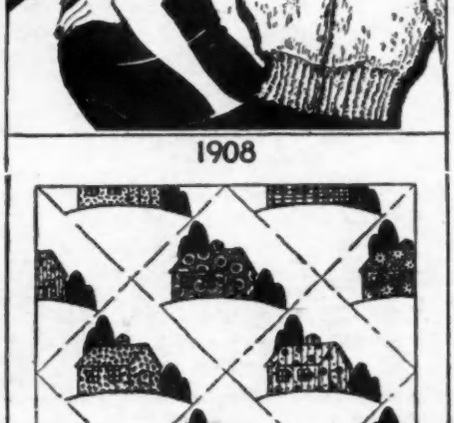
the Berlin Symphony, to take her as his only pupil. Six years later she was graduated from the State Academy of Music there, and in 1930, made her debut as a conductor with the Berlin Symphony Orchestra. Then followed triumphs. She made guest appearances with the Los Angeles Symphony in the Hollywood Bowl and in Berkeley, Cal. The next year, she led orchestras in Poland and Germany.

Since then, this energetic, dark-skinned woman has conducted WPA symphonies in New York, as well as symphony orchestras in several large cities. She has also directed several choral societies while managing her 90-piece women's orchestra.

Scoffing at further doubts about women's right to play in big symphonies, Miss Brico quipped to reporters recently: "It has always been the custom to say that women's place is in the home, but it has never been mentioned that men make the best chefs."

NEEDLE DESIGNS

1908



SPRING FAVORITES

1908—Angora keeps "up ahead" in knitted fashions for Spring. These jackets, one a bolero, the other a buttoned-up cardigan, for day and evening use, are in a stockinette stitch.

5882—Quilt designs are adopting scenic patterns with plenty of color. Here is an appliqued motif with house and trees of bright scraps.

Complete instructions are included in each pattern, priced at 15c each (coin). Address Needlecraft Editor, PATHFINDER, Washington, D. C.

UKRAINE—

(Continued from page 4)

years of Soviet dictatorship they may be more willing to serve their old fatherland. So, at least, Hitler hopes.

GERMAN HOPES: To Americans, in whose land the density of population is only 41 per square mile, the Ukraine (density 188) seems crowded. It is, in fact, the most densely populated Soviet republic. To Germany, however, it seems a relative vacuum—for in the jam-packed, over-industrialized Reich, every square mile of soil must support no fewer than 400 people. When a German learns that the Soviet Union is 36 times the size of Germany but contains only about twice as many inhabitants, he is likely to reflect that the sacrifices demanded by the Nazi state—the long work day, lack of cooking fats, gagged press and regimented militarism of daily life—are worth bearing, if through them Germany can win "space in which to breathe."

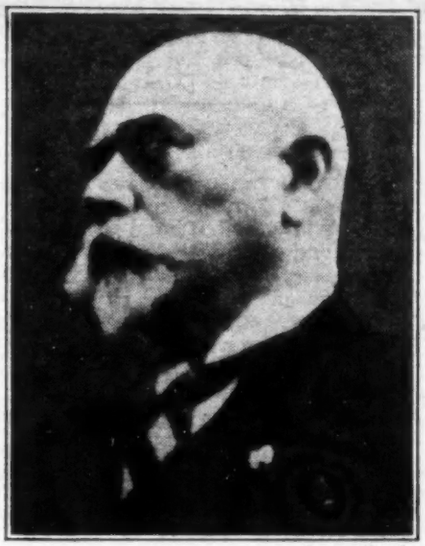
Nor is any German allowed to forget the contrast between his own crowded country and Russia's open spaces. Into a nation-wide radio hook-up at the 1936 Nuremberg Congress, Hitler sighed wistfully: "If I had the Urals, with their immeasurable raw materials; if we owned Siberia, with its giant forests; if we had the Ukraine . . . believe me, Germany under Nazi leadership would swim in plenty."

As long ago as 1927, Dr. Alfred T. Rosenberg, now leader of the German pagans and unofficial philosopher of the Nazi movement, published a book, *The Future Path of a German Foreign Policy*. In it he outlined a plan whereby Poland and Germany would jointly grab the Ukraine, make it "independent," and exploit it with their capital to feed their hungry cities. An Estonian-born German who fought the Bolshevists in the White Russian army, Rosenberg was actuated in his planning by hatred for the Soviet regime. In the 1920s he met Hitler and sold him the idea of a foreign policy aimed at Russia. Up to then, like most Germans, Hitler had taken it for granted that the logical enemy for Germany was France.

From 1933 to 1938, Hitler concentrated on securing Germany's western frontier so as to make expansion over her eastern frontier safe and free from interruption. The Saar was absorbed, the Rhineland remilitarized. By a promise never to claim Alsace and Lorraine, Hitler bribed France into a treaty declaring the Franco-German frontier inviolable. Just in case the French did not mean it, Germany built a line of forts on her side of the Rhine to match the Maginot Line on the French side.

Last March came the first forward stride: Austria. Last September came the second: the partition of Czechoslovakia. In November, the German and Italian Foreign Ministers met at Vienna to define the Czech-Hungarian border. Significantly, their verdict

Grand Duke Vladimir: A Possible Puppet



International

Denikin: "White or Red, Our Fatherland"

left a small strip of Czechoslovakia wedged between Poland and Hungary —the province of Ruthenia inhabited by 700,000 Ukrainians. At once it became clear that Germany planned to use Ruthenia (renamed Carpatho-Ukraine) as headquarters for a propaganda campaign to arouse Ukrainian patriotism—a campaign intended to seep across the border into the U. S. S. R. Nazi newspapers began printing maps of a hypothetical "Great Ukraine." Last fortnight Premier Augustin Volosin of Carpatho-Ukraine remarked in a speech: "I believe with good reason that . . . the creation of a Great Ukraine will be realized in the near future."

Leading candidate for the puppet ruler of such a puppet state is the Grand Duke Vladimir, pretender to Russia's vanished throne. In Paris last month White Russian emigres paid homage to Vladimir on the eve of his departure for a "holiday" in Germany. Vladimir would make an acceptable puppet, however, only if all White Russians — especially the 1,000,000 in Poland—backed his cause. At least one White Russian leader, General Anton Denikin who led an interventionist army to the Ukraine in 1919, has demurred. Says General Denikin: "White or Red, our fatherland remains our fatherland. Whoever may aid Russia's enemies cannot call himself a patriot."

HURDLES: In Hitler's eastward drive the chief hurdle at present is Poland. Proud Poland does not relish Nazi dictation, and hopes to build in eastern Europe a bloc of small nations barring Hitler's path. Moreover, Poland sees any Ukraine nationality scheme as a threat to herself—for 14 per cent of Poland's population is Ukrainian.

The final hurdle and the great unknown factor in the Nazi plans is the Soviet Union. Without the Ukraine, Russia could scarcely remain a European power. It is the frank hope of British advocates of Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeasement plans that Nazis and Communists will some day destroy each other, leaving the British Empire unscathed. This is the reasoning behind Britain's willingness to give Hitler a free hand in eastern Europe. It is a form of reasoning which Hitler foresaw 15 years ago, and upon which he has shrewdly capitalized.

The Ukraine drive is now still in its propagandistic or larva stage, but spring promises some kind of action. Germany's child labor laws were recently suspended until March 31 in order to man Germany's industrial machine at full blast for the next two months. In the schools of the Third Reich, German children memorize the words of their Fuehrer (*Mein Kampf*, page 742):

We National Socialists draw a line through Germany's pre-war foreign policy . . . We cease the eternal Germanic drive to the south and west of Europe and turn our eyes to the lands in the east.

When we speak today in Europe of new land, we think inevitably of Russia and her border states.

Fate itself seems to be beckoning us thither . . .

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HERE'S QUICK RELIEF For quick relief from itching of eczema, rashes, pimples, athlete's foot, and other externally caused skin afflictions, use cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Greaseless, stainless, dries fast. Stops the most intense itching in a hurry. A 35c trial bottle, at drug stores, proves it—or money back.

7 JEWEL WATCH GIVEN
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Thousands believe their hair gone forever and beyond help. Yet their case may not be hopeless. In many instances hair roots have been proved not dead but dormant and hair is made to grow again thick and luxuriant. Results that seem utterly amazing have been produced in thousands of cases by Frederick Godfrey, young English research worker. Sworn statement, actual photos clearly prove the success of his process. Mr. Godfrey makes no promises in any individual case but will send Free and without obligation a Test Package and full particulars of his easily used home process to all who write. You may, if you wish, enclose 10 cents for postage and packing. Address FREDERICK GODFREY CO., Dept. 175, Adams, N. Y.

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How would you spend your reward checks?

If you will tell us how you would spend the prize money you will be in line to receive

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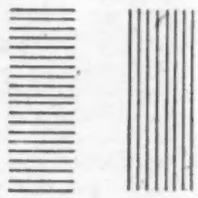
PASTIME and SMILES

Line Illusion

Shown in the accompanying illustration are two groups of parallel lines. While the left hand group looks longer and narrower than the other, both sets of lines actually occupy the same space. That is, they are equal in length and width. But because line arrangements have a way of fooling the eyes, it doesn't look that way at all. However, a ruler is more convincing than the eyes, so measure them for yourself. The same principle, incidentally, holds good when it comes to stripes in clothing. Horizontal stripes make the wearer appear taller and slimmer, while vertical stripes add breadth.



Brain Teaser

Here is a contribution by Kasson Richardson of Burlington, Michigan: One morning A said to his friend B: "Give me as much money as I have and I will buy our breakfasts." B complied and their breakfasts cost 70 cents. At noon A asked B for one-half the amount he then had left and bought their dinners, which cost 60 cents. That evening A asked B for one-third the amount he then had left and bought their suppers, which cost $1. If A spent no other money during the day and after paying for the suppers was completely broke, how much did he have before breakfast that morning? Answer next week.

Answer to Last Week's—The bike was traveling at the rate of 21 miles per hour.

Explanation: Many readers misinterpreted the division brain teaser in the December 24th issue, largely because the problem was incompletely worded. The problem stated: "Divide 100 into two such parts that, when those parts have divided each other, the quotient makes just five." Confusion would have been avoided had the latter phrase been made to read: "the *sum* of the quotients makes just five." On this basis, the answer in the December 31st issue was correct—82.7326 and 17.2674. Most readers divided the small number into the larger, but failed to divide the larger into the smaller and add the quotients. Dividing 83 1/3 by 16 2/3 gives just five, but does not fulfill the condition "when those parts have divided each other."

Smiles

Skjold—I'm kind of in the dark as to what I should eat.

Bjones—Well, in that case you'd better stick to a light diet.

Rastus—Sambo, whut animal am de most noted fo' its fur?

Sambo—De skunk. De mo' fur yo' gits away from him de bettah it am fur yo'.

Whifflebotham—You boys of today want too much money. Do you know what I was getting when I married your aunt?

Drummer boys—No; and we'll bet you didn't either.

Daddy (sternly)—Sally, what were you and that young Gnoocheff doing when I walked past the living room last night?

Sally—Oh, Dad, don't keep bothering me about such petty things.

Frankie—Mummy, teacher says beauty fades away. Is that true?

Mother—Yes, darling, I believe it is.

Frankie—Then why doesn't nurse fade? Daddy often tells her she's a beauty.

Mother—She'll fade away tomorrow, dear.

Chubb—Have they been married long?
Duff—Just long enough so they have found there are a lot of things you can't say with flowers.

Teacher—Now, can any member of the class tell me where we find mangoes?

Oscar—Yes, miss, wherever woman goes.

Ishka—Why do you always wear spats?

Bibble—In memory of my first wife.

Patrolman (to inebriate at 3 a. m.)—Just where do you think you're going at this time of night?

Stingo (staggering home)—To—to a lecture.

Ilene—How sweet of you to back the horse because it had the same name as mine.

Bosco—It had the same habits, too. It got there half an hour late!

Mrs. Oldwedd—Tell me, dear, am I as dear to you now as in the days before we were married?

Oldwedd—Can't say; I didn't keep an account then.

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Week's Hints

¶ Vinegar left over from sweet pickles makes a tasty seasoning for chopped cabbage.

¶ Frequent home cleaning of rugs actually makes them last longer.

¶ Cook celery slowly; it toughens when cooked too quickly.

¶ Never salt fresh meats when frying them; it tends to toughen them.

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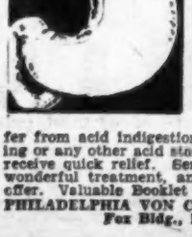

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